

MISCELLANY.

A Good Story.

Some years since, an eccentric old genius, whom we will call Barny, was employed by a farmer living in a town some six or seven miles west of the Penobscot river, to dig a well. The soil and substance being sandy and old, Barny, after progressing downward about forty feet, found one morning, upon going out to his work, that the well had essentially caved in, and was full nearly to the top. So having that desire which men have of knowing what will be said of them after they are dead, and no one being near, he concealed himself in a rank growth of burdock by the side of a board fence near the mouth of the well, having first left his frock and hat on the windless over the well. At length breakfast being ready, a boy was dispatched to call him to his meal, when, lo! and behold! it was seen that Barny was buried in the grave unconsciously dug by his own hands. The alarm was given, and the family assembled. It was decided first to cut back-fence, and then send for the coroner, the minister and Barny's own children. Such apathy did not flutter Barny a bit, but he waited patiently, determined to hear what was said, and see what was to be seen.

Presently all parties arrived and began prospecting the scene of the catastrophe, as people usually do in such a case. At length they drew together to exchange opinions as to what was to be done. The minister gave it his opinion, that he had better level up the well and let Barny remain, "for," said he, "he is now beyond the temptation to sin, and in the day of judgement it will not make any difference whether he be buried five feet under the ground or fifty feet, for he is bound to come forth in either case." The Coroner likewise agreed that it would be needless expense to his family or the town to disinter him, when he was so effectually buried, and therefore entirely coincided with the minister. His wife thought that as "he had left his hat and frock, it was hardly worth while to dig him out for the rest of his clothes, and so it was settled that this venerable Barny, who had no breakfast was not at all pleased with the result of the inquest, and lay quiet until the shades of evening had stolen over the landscape, when he quickly departed to pursue his journey. After remaining in the grave for about three years, one morning he suddenly appeared (hatless and footless as he was) at the door of the farmer for whom he agreed to dig the well, and he was well known to all the neighbors. He was asked what an avalanche of questions were heaped upon him as to his mysterious appearance, etc., would convey but a feeble idea of the excitement which his bodily presence created. But the old man bore it all quietly, and lengthily, and then, when he was asked how he got out, he said, "I waited for them to dig him out until his patience was exhausted, when he set to work to dig himself out, and only the day before succeeded; for his ideas, being much improved by his confinement, he had dug very much at random, and instead of coming directly to the surface, he came out in the town of Holden, six miles east of the Penobscot river.

No further explanations were asked for by those who were distressed and sorrowful over his supposed final resting place.

A Touching Obituary.

A disconsolate husband thus bewails the loss of his wife, and apostrophizes her memory:

Thou wife who died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and paring back hair, as only a true wife can. No more will those willing feet replenish the cold bed and water pillow. No more will the arise to meet me in the storm of winter, and gladly his herded away to build the fire without disturbing the slumber of the man who dozed on her so artlessly. Her memory is enshrined in my heart of hearts. I cannot but exclaim her body, but I can still could embalm her memory much cheaper.

I procured of Eli Mudgett, a neighbor mine, a very pretty gravestone. His was consumptive, and he was in it on several years in anticipation of his death. But the selfish that spring and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it. "Take it, Skinner," said he, "and may you have your money for it to have your soul racked with disappointment, as mine has been," and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was indeed utterly broken.

I had the following epitaph engraved upon her gravestone. "To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq. gentlemanly editor of the Tribune. Terms three dollars a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and exemplary wife. Once over, Culman's grocery up two flights of stairs. Known hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printing solicited." Thus, even as Rachel weeping for her children, but weeping no more, we bewail the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account. I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pierce our hearts with the ways of Providence and victory? (Not a conundrum.) I there pause to drop a silent tear to the memory of Tabitha Ripley, that was. She was an eminent pious woman and could fry the best piece of tripe I ever flung upon my vest. Her pick up dinners were a perfect success, and she always doted on foreign missions.

THE KISS THAT MADE A PAINTER.

The great artist, Benjamin West, said, "A kiss from my mother made me a painter." We give the anecdote referred to:

A little boy named Benjamin West, living in Pennsylvania, was to watch a baby in a cradle. He looked at it kindly, and felt pleased to see it smile in its sleep. He wished that he could draw a picture of the baby, and seeing a piece of paper on the table with pen and ink, he tried what he could do. When his mother came in, he begged her not to be angry with him for touching the pen, ink and paper; and then he showed her the picture he had made. His mother saw baby's likeness, and was so much pleased that she kissed him on the forehead. Then he said if he liked it he would make a picture of some flowers, and he held it in her hand; and so he went on from that time trying to do better and better, until he became one of the best painters in the world.

Her life he said that it was this kiss from his mother that made him an artist.

PARAGRAPHS.

The Queen of Holland washes her own china.

Whatever is, is right—except your left hand and foot.

The temperance girl's motto—"The lips that touch wine shall never touch mine."

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about Adam was a rib, and that went to make something better.

Mrs. General Grant will sojourn during the summer at Newport and Long Branch.

GOVERNOR SCOTT, of South Carolina, has informed the War Department that neither additional troops nor martial law are needed in that State.

The latest style at a dinner party is to have a fan placed on each lady's plate on which is printed the bill of fare, and on the side of which is a small looking-glass, so that she is able to survey her self and keep cool.

No young lady of Boston can openly make profession of faith in her Savior unless she has a polonaise white linen suit, and a white chip hat, trimmed with harebells. A stiff pique suit will not do, it is too "harsh."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Knoxville, Tenn., states that the mechanics in that city receive from \$1.50 to \$3.75 a day. The most skillful carpenters are paid \$2.25 a day. Colored mechanics receive two thirds of the wages paid to the white workmen.

"Ma, has Aunt Jane got bees in her mouth?" "No, my son; why do you ask such a question?" "Because I heard Mr. Briggs tell her that he would take the honey from her lips, and he was so long about it I wondered he didn't get stung."

A SHORT time ago a very strict young lady in Boston society gave her photograph to a devoted admirer for his pocket. Two days afterward her brother found it on the floor of a billiard saloon, decorated with a pair of moustaches and an immense cigar artistically done with a pen.

A colored barber in Iowa, being summoned to serve as a juror, was on the usual examination asked, "Are you a voter?" and brought down the house by answering, "I see black enough, but I see out old enough."

Mr. B. Waller Taylor, of Henderson, Ky., has invented a "mattress life preserver," which lifts a life away with the least danger of the danger of sea-sickness. It is, in fact, a "mattress life boat," capable of sustaining 300 pounds buoyancy in the water.

THREE little girls who had very carefully buried a dead dog in a garden in Portsmouth, N. H., the dead body of a pet bird, after consultation, sent one of their number into the house to inquire "if people didn't sing at funerals." On being told that they often did, the messenger ran back, and in a few minutes the three were seen standing hand in hand around the little mound, gravely singing "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

A REVEREND gentleman was addressing a school concert recently, and was trying to enforce the doctrine that the hearts of the little ones were sinful, and needed redemption. Taking out his watch and holding it up, he said,

"Now here is my watch; suppose it don't keep good time; now goes too fast, and now too slow; what shall I do with it?" "Sell it!" shouted a flaxen-headed youngster.

An eccentric minister, in a large parish and seventeen couples to marry at once in a grand common service at church. In the course of the wedding he asked one of the men to "pledge him self to the wrong woman. The man naturally protested, was told—"Hold your tongue! I will marry you all now and here and you can sort yourselves going home."

On his Southern tour Greeley talks any where with any who have a reputation enough to be pointed. In a talk with a negro who complained that the carpet-baggers and scallawags were hangers and neuters after getting office, the philosopher replied, "It is no use for a man to change after his election. I've seen a great deal of that sort of forgetfulness in the North."

MR. JOSEPH TUDMAN has growing in his yard, in this vicinity, a rose bush, and in full bloom, that measures three feet and a half feet in circumference. The number of flowers on this floral wonder is estimated at between 8 and 10 thousand. If there is another rose bush in the State that compares with it in size or prodigiousness, we would like to hear of its locality.—Oconomowoc Monitor.

An old farmer went into a drugstore a short time ago after an alumine. He was handed one of Jaybe's, but indignantly refused saying that it was a—d—d humbug. "Last year," said he, "I lost a couple tons of hay by one of his alumines. The book said it would be pleasant on a certain day, and I left my grass out and lost it. I would have either his alumine or his medicine." And so the old chap took another sort.

The late Prof. William Gibson used to relate that while going through the ward of a hospital with Velpeau, that surgeon brought him to the bedside of two men who were under treatment for some slight fracture. "Would you believe it," said Velpeau, "these men have made a living for the last fifteen years by being knocked down and run over. When they see a light wagon driven by some wealthy person coming by, they step across the street, and are sure to be run over, picked up and carried to some hospital, and then they sue for damages. When their money becomes exhausted they begin again. Nearly every bone in their bodies has been broken."

FIVE WAYS TO DESTROY ANTS.—1. Pour copiously, hot water as near the boiling point as possible, down their burrows, and over their hills, and repeat the operation several times. 2. Bury the ants by means of narrow sheets of stiff paper or strips of board, covered with some sweet, sticky substance. The ants are attracted by the sweet, and sticking fast can be destroyed as often as a bury a fresh bone around their haunts. They will then leave everything else to attack these, and when thus accumulated, dip them in hot water. 3. Pour two or three spoonfuls of kerosene oil into their holes, and they will abandon the nest. 4. Bury a few slices of onions in their nests, and they will abandon them.

POWELL & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERS.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.

Also, Stock Pens Kept for Drovers.

AFTER several years absence from the Grocery and Commission Business in Hickman, we again offer our services to our friends and the public in the same line of business and ask a renewal of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us in years past. We feel ourselves fully responsible for our transactions and hope to give satisfaction in all of our dealings. We purchase four goods in various wholesale markets for cash at their very lowest cash value, hence we flatter ourselves that we can sell as low as the lowest bidder. We especially attend to our friends who buy to sell again to come and see us. We feel confident that we can make it to their interest to buy their small bills at least of us. We will make liberal advances on Produce in store to be shipped to our account either in cash or goods. We will also barter with our friends for all kinds of Produce or Live Stock.

TERMS CASH OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

HICKMAN FURNITURE

FACTORY.

Chas. Oswald,

Having supplied his establishment with the improved modern machinery necessary to manufacturing of the latest style of

STEAM POWER.

Is now prepared to compete with any Furniture Market in the West. He is now prepared to fill any order on short notice.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

He can also furnish

Turnings.

Of every description to manufacturers and dealers in Furniture. The orders of

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DEALERS IN COMMON AND FANCY

Glassware, &c. Prices as low as the

Also Undertakers.

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Job Work and Repairing.

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Furniture Store on corner of Clinton & Kentucky Streets at J. K. Lane's old stand.

Ship on Jackson St. next door to B. C. Ramsey's Marble Works.

Thankful for past favors we still solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

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No pains being spared to make all comfortable for my favor me with a call.

Table supplied with everything the market affords.

Special attention paid to guests leaving by Rail or River.

THE RINGS VEGETABLE AMBRONIA.

This Vegetable Ambronia has been before the public long enough to have been thoroughly tested and its increasing sale and popularity are the best evidence of its superior merit.

It is the only Vegetable Ambronia that has no equal.

For curing all kinds of skin and eye diseases it is a wonderful success.

For preventing the Hair from falling out it is a success.

For restoring the Hair to its natural color it is a success.

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HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
George Warren, Editor.
On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky streets
(up stairs.)
GEORGE WARREN, Editor.
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
P. H. LESLIE.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RUDMAN.
FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE.
SUFF. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON.

New York had seven sun strokes Monday.

Tax Diplomatic corps is returning to Paris.

Tax hay crop in McCracken county is represented as very fine indeed.

President Grant will return to Washington next Monday.

Chicken cholera is prevalent in Graves county.

The wheat crop of Lyon county is greatly injured by rust.

The caterpillars have destroyed two thirds of the orchards below the Cumberland.

The Directors of the Paducah Fair Company have decided to have their county fair October 11th, 12th and 13th.

The war of Republican factions in New York has broken out afresh and with greater violence than ever. Tammany looks on with serene composure.

A happy father in Florida is writing to the papers of his State about his baby, which is two weeks old, nine inches in length, weighs two pounds, and is remarkable for its beauty, vivacity and cheerfulness.

INTERESTING TO POSTMASTERS.—Salaries of postmasters throughout the country are to be readjusted on the basis of their receipts during July and August of this year, and the new schedule of salaries will go into effect July 1, 1872.

The New York Herald says that a fresh combination of speculators to advance the price of gold is reported to have been made up in Wall Street. The parties implicated are said to comprise some of those who organized the gold "corner" of 1869.

INTERVIEW WITH GRANT.—In speaking of Gen. Sherman in connection with the Presidency, Grant said he and Sherman were warm friends. He was not authorized to speak for him, but he was pretty certain that Gen. Sherman would not stand on the Democratic platform of 1868.

MR. PENDLETON made a speech at the Columbus, Ohio, ratification meeting, cordially adopting and endorsing the platform and the ticket put forth by the Ohio Democracy. The Democrats of that State are already a unit, and the success of their ticket may be regarded as almost, if not quite, certain by a rising majority.

A YANKEE deed best named Dunn is operating in the neighborhood of Brandon, Mississippi. He gets up revivals among the negroes, and then agrees to show them the Saviour, the angels and the martyred saints. He then tells the children half price—the proceeds to go to the church. If this fellow should be tarred and feathered, he would doubtless figure in the New York Tribune as the victim of a Ku Klux outrage.

THE COST OF BEING HANGED.—SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Mrs. Fair is said to have paid her counsel and physicians who testified to her insanity and attended her professionally, for hunting up witnesses and other expenses of the trial already over \$20,000, and Dr. J. B. Tarkenton, her principal medical attendant and witness, now asks her for \$2,000 more.

An ancient proverb informs us that "every dog has his day," but a careful observer of events insists that this year the crop of dogs is so much more abundant than that of days that there will hardly be one of the latter to go round among the former. He also advances the startling doctrine that it is an apprehension of not getting their dues that some dogs are going crazy.

THE BIG FLOOD STATIONARY.—NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The water remains stationary an inch below the highest point reached. People continue moving from the overflowed districts. The President of the Gas Light Company states that the water level in the city is not height two days longer the Company will be unable to supply gas.

ACCORDING to a San Francisco paper Mrs. Laura D. Fair takes the greatest pains with her toilet in prison, often changing her dress three or four times a day. She passes much of her time before her mirror, and while admiring herself, says: "The more I see of myself, the more I am convinced I can never be hanged. Such a face and form as mine was never created for the gallows." She modestly asserts she was never so handsome as she is now.

THE TWO GREAT ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONTINENTS are growing just as under a plowshare of labor. A cable dispatch says the Bank of England has on deposit twenty-four million five hundred thousand pounds. The banks of New York city now hold in their vaults fifteen million dollars, gold and silver, and fifty million dollars legal tenders. The United States Treasury holds ninety-four million dollars gold.

HEAVY SUIT—\$100,000 DAMAGES.—We understand that a suit has been instituted in the Ballard county Court of Common Pleas, by several gentlemen of that county, against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, for the damages done at \$100,000. The damages claimed is because of the non fulfillment of a contract by the Mobile and Ohio Road, to extend the road through Ballard county, and the Ohio river opposite to Ballard county.

The Issues of the gubernatorial Race.

Our space will permit us to give only a very brief summary of the issues being discussed by the Hon. Preston H. Leslie, the Democratic nominee, and General Jno. M. Harlan, the Republican nominee, for Governor, as made up in the canvass now progressing in Upper Kentucky.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

is the first proposition. Gov. Leslie argues, that immediately upon the close of the war, the Democracy have desired to have peace North and South, and to live together in a common brotherhood; and that every Democratic Convention in every part of the Union, had made this expression by unanimous resolutions. He asserted that notwithstanding the resolutions adopted in the last Republican State Convention in favor of Amnesty, that the party was opposed to it, and that the history of that party, its leaders, and their present nominees, give the lie to their professions, and bear witness to their vindictive, unforgiving policy.

Gen. Harlan in reply to this point, said the Republican platform of Kentucky was more liberal than that of the Democracy on the Amnesty proposition. That he, himself, had favored it since the close of the war, and declined to defend the extreme men of the party who opposed it. He argued that Leslie's remarks on this point was calculated to excite a feeling of unforgiveness towards the Federal soldier, and to stir up instead of allaying the passions of the war.

RAILROADS.

Leslie argued that he and the Democratic party, were the friends of railroad enterprise, and every other enterprise looking to the development of the resources of Kentucky. He knew the Radicals were seeking to create prejudice against him in certain sections because of his Senatorial vote against the Cincinnati Railroad, but that prejudice was unfounded.

Gen. Harlan responded that Leslie's declaration of favor to Internal Improvements was insincere. That the history of himself and party disproved it. That he and the Democratic party had the opportunity to aid such enterprise by granting the Cincinnati Southern Railway Charter, but refused at the detriment of Central Kentucky.

IMMIGRATION.

Leslie said, immigration was Harlan's great hobby; that he would have no belief that the Democracy was opposed to immigration to Kentucky, but the truth was, the Democracy had always encouraged foreign immigration. The difference was the Democracy preferred Caucasian immigrants and the Republican the African and Chinese. He and his party had championed the rights of the foreigner when Harlan and his party were opposing their coming to the country.

Harlan replied, that the Democracy had been in control of Kentucky for years, and had done nothing to encourage immigration, and that the States of the Northwest had outstripped Kentucky in population and wealth on this account. He charged that the reason immigration did not come here, that the Democracy had fostered a feeling of hatred, bitterness, and lawlessness, and that people everywhere felt there was not sufficient protection for life and property, to cast their fortunes with us.

LAW AND ORDER.

Gov. Leslie asserted that the laws of Kentucky, and the disposition of her people, was equal to the protection of every citizen, and that crime records would show less crimes in Kentucky than in any of the States governed by the Republican party. He dwelt at length in review of the rulings of that party in the different States and in the National government. Harlan declined being held responsible for Butler, Stevens, Sumner, and the extreme men of his party.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Gov. Leslie said the Democracy was the friend of the Common School system, and had given the people the best under the circumstances. That he had always voted for it, at the polls and in the Senate. That, however, the white men paid the school tax, and he wanted white children alone to be educated by it.

He charged that Harlan's party was in favor of mixing the schools, and forcing the white tax payers to educate the negro children of the State. This he would never consent to.

Harlan replied that Leslie belonged to the party, which by their votes, in the Legislature sought to destroy the system, and to kill its efficiency by unfriendly legislation. That he (Harlan) was opposed to mixing up white and colored children in the common schools, and had repeatedly told Leslie so. That the Democracy taxed the negro on every thing, except for school purposes, and yet denied the negro any benefit of his own tax for education. He wanted the negro taxed for separate schools.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Leslie argued that the meaning of the phrase "equality before the law," was to be found in the programme marked out by Butler & Co., and illustrated in the present condition of the Southern States. That Harlan's sweet scented apologies and explanations were only for effect in Kentucky, and he preferred judging by the actual doings of his party. He asserted that the Democracy instead of being hostile to the negro, was and would continue to be his friend.

Harlan insisted that nothing more was meant by equality before the law, than rendering to the negro his rights to own property, to vote, testify in the courts, etc. That "social equality" was a bugbear, and could not be effected by laws, even if the Republicans desired it.

THE AMENDMENTS—NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Gov. Leslie said he opposed the late amendments. Not however, because they conferred any rights or privileges upon the negro, but because they gave Congress power to obliterate State governments, and take from the people or the State every constitutional right. The negro was a small matter in the issue, and so far as it touched or referred to him, could be easily settled. He proposed no violence or revolution on his account, but desired their repeal for the sake of constitutional liberty and the sovereignty of the States. That in regard to negro testimony he was personally in favor of it, but as Senator had voted against the proposition because his people had instructed him to do so, but he believed the next Legislature would qualify him as a witness.

Harlan argued that Leslie's position was calculated and designed to get up a war between the white and colored races, that his desire was to drive the negro from the State and from the country, and that the government which had given them freedom would make the land "roll in blood" before it would be permitted Leslie had scoffed at the idea of black men sitting in the Republican convention, but it was true that negroes were also members of the Democratic Convention. He asked from Democratic party to prove it. He said if a large number made him in favor of negro equality why a small number did not make Leslie?

FINANCES.

Gov. Leslie invited a comparison of the financial rule in Kentucky with that of the Radical party in the Southern States. He cited facts and figures, and clearly exhibited that while Kentucky was nearly free of debt, every other Southern State under Republican rule was oppressed by a debt of millions. Leslie argued that what the State Revenue Department owed the State Sinking Fund, was in reality no debt, and could not be summed up against the State.

Harlan responded, charging numerous instances of unnecessary extravagance, and willful squandering of the people's money. He gave a list of expenditures made for Gov. Stevenson's Mansion; and charged Leslie with attempting to repudiate an honest debt, when he denied the debt due the Sinking Fund.

These were the prominent points in the discussion, and our brief summary is only intended to show what they are talking about, and of course does not do full justice to either side.

MR. BECK and the U. S. Senate.

"What claims Mr. Beck has upon the Democratic party to elect him to the United States Senate, are unknown to us. He certainly has never played a noble or distinguished part as to enable him fairly to claim their gratitude. What he did before the war, has never reached lower Kentucky. What he did during the war, has also yet to be tested by the people of lower Kentucky."—Paducah Herald.

How any democratic newspaper in Kentucky, or in the South, however strong their personal preference for Mr. Creery or any other favorite, can be so ungrateful as to deny Mr. Beck's claim upon the Democracy for preferment, passes our understanding. The whole Democracy, North and South, acknowledge him as their leader in Congress, and his whole record has been a ceaseless and noble effort in behalf of our interests. His record has reached lower Kentucky, and excites the highest enthusiasm in his favor. The malignant spirit which Mr. Beck's friends are exhibiting towards Mr. Beck, and towards all opponents, is doing their chief great harm. Neither Mr. Beck, or his friends, deny Mr. Beck, nor would they deprive him of one laurel, but desire a fair judgment from the Democracy, hoping to rise upon acknowledged merit, and not upon the demerits of Mr. Creery, or any other aspirant.

THE Owensboro Monitor, Mr. Creery's home organ, copies with high commendation the Paducah Herald's article attacking Senator Beck because he voted against Mr. Creery. Strange, with what vindictiveness these Mr. Creery organs attack every public man, who happens to prefer some one else to their candidate?

When Mr. Beck made appointments to speak at various places in the State, we supposed his campaign was to be for the Democratic party and for the State ticket, but it seems that he is speaking for himself—Paducah Herald.

Well, well, what is your candidate, Mr. Creery, speaking for? Can't you support Mr. Creery without abusing Beck?

The aggregate value of paper currency in the country during the summer of 1865 was about \$1,050,000,000, at which time the premium in gold danced around 150. The reduction of currency volume during the past six years has been nearly one third, while the demand for its use has increased in about the same proportion by the natural growth of business. One feature of this crushing currency policy has been that every debtor has been obliged to pay nearly double what he contracted for. Is it any wonder that Radicalism brings hard times?

THE year is rife with pestilence. The fearful ravages of yellow fever in South America are followed by small pox in London, Paris and New York, and now Russia reports cholera, and fears its rapid spread. Savants are trying to connect the epidemic with the French slaughter.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS estimates the aggregate of the loans known to have been negotiated in Europe last year at about \$1,100,000,000, of which more than half was for trade purposes, and the balance on account of war and military expenses.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 2d inst. joins issue with us upon our article of the 27th ult. on the subject of "the Cincinnati Southern Railroad."

He says: "If the Legislature has no right to authorize property to be condemned for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, it has no right to condemn it for any other Railroad, for all stand on a level as to being public vehicles of conveyance." All acts of Railroad incorporation ever granted by the Legislature of Kentucky which conferred the power to condemn private property for its use, were granted to certain named incorporators with instructions to open books for the subscription of stock; no restrictions upon any one taking stock but the great public given full power and authority to subscribe such amount of stock as they might choose; and then said stockholders are to organize by electing officers of their own choosing and are to have a voice in its control and management.

Did the charter asked for by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad contain any such provisions? Did it propose to extend to the great public of Central Kentucky or elsewhere the right to take stock and have a voice in its control and management? Did it not rather vest the absolute ownership of said road in the single corporation of Cincinnati and confer upon the Trustees of said city, the sole power of its control and management, for the purpose, to use the language of the Ferguson Bill, "of promoting the essential interest of said City?" Is that such a public enterprise or public use contemplated by the Fathers of our Constitution as vesting the power in the Legislature to condemn private property?

If the Commonwealth will refer to the Iron Mountain Railroad act of which he speaks, he will find nothing therein that militates with our views. The charter of the Iron Mountain Railroad is upon the stockholders basis, and the great public, citizens of Kentucky included, have the privilege of acquiring stock in said company, and having a voice in its control and management. Nor does the act referred to by the Commonwealth confer any power or authority to condemn the private property of any citizen of Kentucky.

Again, the Commonwealth says, we are behind the times, in asserting that the "Legislature had no right or power to make or receive a contract by which citizens of another State are denied their constitutional right to transfer cases to the Federal Court." He says that the "point was yielded by the opponents of the charter in the Legislature as unadvised in law or precedent."

With due deference to the editor's superior local advantage of knowing, we must permit us to say that we have never yet met an opponent of the charter that had yielded the point. Nor would it effect the merit of the point at issue.

By the original Constitution of the United States, the privilege was guaranteed unto every citizen of suing a citizen of another State or the State itself in the Federal court. Now, will the Commonwealth, the central organ of the Radical party in Kentucky, dare assert that a State can abrogate or abridge that privilege, in the face of the express declaration of that act measure of Radicalism, the XIV Amendment, "That no State shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Surely it is a new role, in which the Commonwealth is playing a part, claiming for a State the authority to nullify an express guarantee of the Federal Constitution. But the Commonwealth, like all the advocates of the Cincinnati charter, failing of sound argument in its support, comes at last to cry mad dog! mad dog! "Louisville and Nashville Railroad! Tyrannical Monopoly!" We are not the champions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad or of any other railroad monopoly; but what has that road to do with the merits of the question at issue. They say it is a "corrupt monopoly, oppressive to the people along its line and should be crushed; grant this charter and we will crush it." Let us see. The line of roads are too wide apart ever to come in competition for the freight of citizens of Kentucky along the respective roads, and could not there fore benefit them in the least. It would probably cheapen the rate of through freight coming over the road, thus benefiting the citizens of foreign States, but at the expense of citizens and counties of Kentucky who own a large amount of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Again, the Stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are chiefly citizens of Kentucky, who elect its officers, control and manage the same. Its officers, as well as stockholders, are principally citizens of Kentucky, all of whom are identified with us in feeling and interest, and run the road in the interest of the stockholders. If then, as he says such a tyrannical monopoly, as should require the power of the Legislature to crush her, in order that the State may be saved, what might we not reasonably expect of this Cincinnati Railroad, with all its gigantic powers centered in the hands of five trustees, besides being owned, controlled, managed and run in the interest of a foreign city, now and at all times, inimical to the institutions and interest of Kentucky?

ONE of the papers favoring the "new departure" of Villandigham says: "There is no wavering in the Democratic ranks. There is agitation, but no mutiny. Even the Mobile Register, the most extreme of Democratic papers, says: 'If the majority decide against us we go with our friends.'"

FRANCE.

Theirs Wants to Play Prim.

Paris Damaged \$160,000,000.

Farre is preparing a reply to the manifesto of Prince Napoleon. Thiers insists on giving the Republic a fair trial.

A COMPROMISE WITH ORLEANSISTS. The Farre says a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be repealed and their election to the Assembly declared valid. The Princes are, however, not to take the seats to which they have been chosen and must agree not to interfere for the throne. It is said Thiers has given his consent to this plan.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Special to the World.—On the highest authority I state that the fusion of the monarchists has wholly failed, owing to the intrigues of Thiers, who privately exults over the certainty of maintaining a modicum of republic with himself as chief in the case of Prim in Spain for an indefinite period. Incessant attempts are being made in Paris to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people. Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

Tux Verite estimates the damage to Paris from the fighting and the confiscation at \$160,000,000. It is said 60,000,000 francs worth of merchandise were burned, exclusive of the docks of de la Vallee and the warehouse.

PARIS, June 6.—Several of the officials under the Emperor will become candidates at the supplementary election for the Assembly.

The Crescent City Gone Under.

Six Square Miles of the City Flooded.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The flood of increasing water is up Canal street to Rampart street. With the exception of the neutral grounds on Canal street which is not entirely covered, east of Claiborne, there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villoy street to Metairie bridge, and from the new to the old basin, an area of five or six square miles, including about 300 thickly settled squares.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, is very great. Thousand-living in single story houses have moved out, while most of those living in two story houses have been compelled to move into the second stories. Back of Claiborne street, on Canal street, there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the suffering of the people. Every available hour and skill has been brought into use, and the policemen are moving in almost every direction, rendering such assistance as they can in moving those who are in danger, and distributing to those who need provisions.

The damage to many fine market gardens, The Miller and the Pouchard train Railroad from Gentilly station is still overwhelmed. The water in the lake is receding slowly. A train came through from Mobile on the 4th, on the Chittanooga Railroad—passengers report about four miles of the road under water. Passengers over the Jackson Railroad, who came in this morning, report that road under water from seven miles north of Pass Manch.

A June Rise of the Missouri Coming Down.

SIoux CITY, June 6.—The steamer Missouri arrived from up the river at 4:30 to day, and reports a heavy rise in the river at Yankton, nearly six feet in twenty four hours. She came down ahead of it, making the trip from Yankton to Sioux City, 171 miles, in the unprecedented short time of seven hours and thirty minutes. The water has come up about three feet here to day, and is rapidly rising. Reports from up the river say the indications are that this June rise will be one of the highest ever known.

A FRIGHTFUL CYCLONE.

Most Wonderful Phenomenon.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois, last Friday night, and reports a hard cloud, a smoke like column was observed extending near the earth's surface on an open prairie, six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrow and spire like cloud columns which whirled and revolved rapidly till they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place.

At one very much like burning sulphur was inhaled by several persons who stood but one hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed. Some small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the column passing from the south to the north above and rapid popping, cracking reports were heard, reminding one most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible. The pathway of the cyclone was near three miles in length and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stalk of corn or wheat, nor a shrub, not a particle of vegetation was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to a depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot as every green thing in its pathway was literally dried to a crisp.

Another feature of the cyclone was that while its rotatory motion must have been of an inconceivably great velocity, its progressive motion was not above the rate of six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway are so well defined that five feet from the outer line of the total destruction of vegetable of every kind, not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no houses stood in the tornado's line of march.

THE Huntington Republican says: "A charter will be applied for at the August term of our Chancery Court for a Railroad through the State of Tennessee, on the supposed line from Paducah, Kentucky, to Corinth, Mississippi, and as soon thereafter as practicable it is expected that the work will commence at this place, and the road be completed to Lexington as soon as possible."

THE Tama (Iowa) Citizen suggests that some of the Indian propooses in that neighborhood look as if they had been born too near the white settlements, but thinks they may grow darker as they grow older.

CANDIDATES.

For the State Senate. We are authorized to announce, H. S. HALE, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the Lower Branch of our next State Legislature.

For the Legislature. We are authorized to announce A. S. ARNOLD, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the Lower Branch of our next State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. MALONE, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the Lower Branch of our next State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. D. HALE, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the Lower Branch of our next State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. R. WALKER, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman and Fulton in the next State Legislature.

W. B. Benny's Column.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AND STILL COMING.

W. B. BENNY'S.

WHOSE MOTTO IS THE SAME

AS FOR YEARS PAST.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Dry Goods

Notions,

Clothing,

Custom Made

Boots and Shoes,

Trunks,

AND ALL GOODS GENERALLY

kept in such establishment.

The intention is to

keep nothing but first

class GOODS, which

can be purchased at but

very little more cost

than these second rate

articles.

Sept 3

20,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED.

CHEAPER YET

FALL IN GROCERIES.

STILL LOWER.

W. L. McCutchen

Hickman, Ky.

HAVING BOUGHT THE INTEREST OF

Mr. N. P. Harless, in the business of the late firm of McCutchen & Co., I shall continue the business alone. I am now receiving a heavy stock of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

in anticipation of a large Spring trade. I buy for cash, and will sell at very small profits for cash. I simply ask an examination of my goods and prices. In the whole sale department I will promise to duplicate St. Louis prices for some size bills with freight added.

W. L. McCUTCHEN, Jr.

PLANTERS HOTEL,

CLINTON STREET,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

SITUATED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES

walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot. It affords every facility to those travelling, either by River or Rail. Every attention will be paid to guests, at very reasonable rates.

Watchmen kept and Guests called at any hour of the night.

LAUDERDALE & CO.,

april 6-2m PROPRIETORS.

AT COST!

SELLING OUT AT COST!

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK OF FURNITURE FOR THE purpose of going into other business, I will sell from this date my entire stock of

COMMON AND FANCY

Furniture, Chairs, Matresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Carpet Rugs, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pictures, Looking Glasses, &c. At cost for cash.

Now is the time to buy your cheap Furniture, as I will sell every article in my Store at actual cost. Don't fail to call and examine for yourselves, as such an opportunity to buy cheap Furniture may not occur again soon.

Lane & Co.,

may 6-1f Corner Clinton and Kentucky Streets, Hickman, Ky.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

THOS. L. NORRIS,

Dealer In

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gent's Under-

wear, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

I HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF SHAWLS, BLANKETS, WINTER BOOTS AND

Shoes, Jeans, Linens, Flannels, and Dress Goods, which I will sell as low as the lowest for cash. I have always made it a point to make quick sales and small profits. Having a full stock I shall be pleased to show goods to all who